While it is true that the isolation of Japan during the Tokugawa Shogunate period brought certain negative effects, the positive effects of the policy of the isolation outweigh the negative ones. The isolation of Japan brought the long period of peace and stability in Japan by eliminating disrupting outer influences and nurturing the domestic economy. While the persecution of Christians may sound brutal and inhumane in modern eyes, it was necessary in the feudal Japan to protect the governing religion and philosophy of the nation. Shinto, the basis of Japanese life for more than a thousand years, is in direct conflict with the monotheistic Christianity. Moreover, the Emperor’s claim to be the descendent of the Sun Goddess was extremely important in the governing dynamics of the feudal Japan. The imperial dynasty continued for more than a thousand years, since Japanese Daimyos could not rebel against the descendent of gods. The Shogun could push the Emperor aside from the real politics, claiming that the Emperor was too holy to get involved in the worldly politics, and control other Daimyos as the regent of the Emperor. Christianity, denying the existence of any other gods, would have been a direct challenge on the governing mechanism of the feudal Japan. If Christian ideas had been spread, the Daimyos could have derived certain ideas from Christianity that would have given them reasons to rebel against the central government. Such possible disruptions could not have been allowed, since the peace finally had come after the long period of war. In addition to the governing structure, the isolation of Japan benefited the development of the domestic economy. If the trade with the West had been conducted extensively, Japan could have faced the great economic deficit, since the industries in the West were far more developed than in Japan; the Western goods would have flooded the Japanese market and the economic colonization would have started. By restricting the trade with the West and nurturing the domestic industry, agriculture, and trade, the Tokugawa Shogunate effectively kept the economic stability in Japan. In sum, the isolation of Japan under the Tokugawa Shogunate contributed to the political and economic stability by protecting Japan from the threatening outside influences.